But why? ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear. *Pope.*

INVOLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*involutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication.
All things are mixed, and cauſes blended by mutual *involutions.* *Glanville's Sceps. c.* 23.
3. That which is wrapped round any thing.
Great conceits are raiſed of the *involution* or membranous covering called the ſilly-how, ſometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* v.

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*]
1. To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom; to accuſtom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practiſed, now *to.*
Becauſe they inſiſt ſo much, and ſo proudly inſult thereon, we muſt a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are in this caſe accuſtomed to uſe the ſelf-ſame language with us. *Hooker, b.* v.
If there might be added the right helps of true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker, b.* i. *ſ.* 6.
That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* ſtrong labour can itſelf *inure.* *Hubberd's Tale.*
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*
The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt fronts of the moſt fierce. *Daniel.*
Then cruel, by their ſports *to* blood *enur'd*
Of fighting beaſts, and men to beaſts expos'd. *Milton.*
To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.
They, who had been moſt *inured to* buſineſs, had not in their lives ever undergone ſo great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon, b.* viii.
We may *inure* ourſelves by cuſtom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addiſon's Guard.* N°. 102.
2. To bring into uſe; to practiſe again.
The wanton boy was ſhortly well recur'd
Of that his malady;
But he ſoon after freſh again *inur'd*
His former cruelty. *Spenſer.*

INU'REMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.
If iron will acquire by mere continuance a ſecret appetite, and habitual inclination to the ſite it held, then how much more may education, being nothing elſe but a conſtant plight and *inurement*, induce by cuſtom good habit, into a reaſonable creature. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury.
The ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To caſt thee up again. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*
Amidſt the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INU'STION. *n. ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable.
To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* ſpeculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 839.

INUTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uſeleſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.
Our cannon's malice vainly ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſpeare.*
Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in thoſe bright arms,
That mortal dint none can reſiſt. *Milton.*
Vaneſſa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wiſdom's aid,
Was in the very ſearch betray'd. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To incloſe with a wall.
Three ſuch towns in thoſe places with the garriſons, would be ſo augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I'NWARD. } *adv.* [inpeapb, Saxon.]
I'NWARDS. }
1. Towards the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards* nouriſh more than the outward fleſh. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
The medicines which go to theſe magical ointments are ſo ſtrong, that if they were uſed *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*
Cœleſtial light ſhine *inward.* *Milton.*
2. With inflexion or incurvity; concavely.
He ſtretches out his arm in ſign of peace, with his breaſt bending *inward.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*
3. Into the mind or thoughts.
Looking *inward* we are ſtricken dumb; looking upward we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker, b.* v.

I'NWARD. *adj.*
1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within.
Though the lord of the liberty do pain himſelf all he may to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo *inward* and abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer.*
He could not reſt, but did his ſtout heart eat,
And waſte his *inward* gall with deep deſpight. *Fa. Qu.*
To each *inward* part
It ſhoots inviſible. *Milton.*
Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this ſcaffolding of the body, may diſcover the *inward* ſtructure more plainly. *Pope.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.
With outward ſmiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd;
But bent and *inward* to myſelf again
Perplex'd, theſe matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domeſtick.
All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job* xix. 19.
4. Seated in the mind.
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shakeſpeare.*

INWARD. *n. ſ.*
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular.
Then ſacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*
They eſteem them moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance.
Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a ſly fellow was the duke; and I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſpeare.*

INWARDLY. *adv.* [from *inward.*]
1. In the heart; privately.
That which *inwardly* each man ſhould be, the church outwardly ought to teſtify. *Hooker, b.* v.
I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakeſpeare.*
Mean time the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
2. In the parts within; internally.
Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Conſume away in ſighs, waſte *inwardly.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Cantharides he preſcribes both outwardly and *inwardly.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
3. With inflexion or concavity.

INWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity.
You know, my *inwardneſs* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove* or *inwoven.* [*in* and *weave.*]
1. To mix any thing in weaving ſo that it forms part of the texture.
A fair border, wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenſer.*
Down they caſt
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*
And o'er ſoft palls of purple grain unfold
Rich tap'ſtry, ſtiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
2. To intwine; to complicate.
The roof
Of thickeſt covert was *inwoven* ſhade. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods.
He got out of the river, *inwooded* himſelf ſo as the ladies loſt the marking his ſportfulneſs. *Sidney, b.* ii.

To INWRA'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]
1. To cover by involution; to involve.
And over them Arachne high did liſt
Her cunning web, and ſpread her ſubtil net,
Inwrapped in ſoul ſmoak. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.
This, as an amber drop, *inwraps* a bee,
Covering diſcovers your quick ſoul; that we
May in your through-ſhine front our hearts thoughts ſee. *Donne.*
2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity.
The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolv'd: if it be made not *inwraped*, but plainly and perſpicuouſly. *Bacon.*
3. It is doubtful whether the following examples ſhould not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Latin, to raviſh or tranſport.
This pearl ſhe gave me I do feel't and ſee't;
And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
Yet 'tis not madneſs. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
For if ſuch holy ſong
Enwrap our fancy long,
Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work.
Camus,

Camus, reverend ſir, went footing ſlow,
His mantle hairy and his bonnet ſedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that ſanguine flower inſcrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath.
Bind their reſplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*
Nor leſs the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomſon.*

JOB. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]
2. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.
1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.
He was now with his old friends in the ſtate of a poor diſbanded officer after peace, like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*
No cheek is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
Save when they loſe a queſtion, or a *job.* *Pope.*
Such patents as theſe never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the intereſt of a particular perſon to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*
3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.
As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and there ſat *jobbing* of the ſore. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.
Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tuſſer.*
The work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, draw or *job* the edge into the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker.
The judge ſhall *job*, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

JO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *job.*]
1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.
So caſt it in the ſouthern ſeas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what ſpectacles you pleaſe,
Your guinea's but a guinea ſtill. *Swift's Miſcel.*
2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL. *n. ſ.* [moſt probably from *jobbe*, Flemiſh, dull, and *noul*, Jnol, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.
And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

JO'CKEY. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.
1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.
Theſe were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.*
2. A man that deals in horſes.
3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Latin.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.
If the ſubject be ſacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocoſe* or comical airs, ſhould be excluded, leſt young minds learn to trifle with the awful ſolemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *adv.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.
Spondanus imagines that Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely*, but in truth Ulyſſes never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. }
JOCO'SITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggery; merriment.
A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocoſity.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

JO'CULAR. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh; not ſerious.
Theſe *jocular* ſlanders are often as miſchievous as thoſe of deepeſt deſign. *Government of the Tongue, ſ.* 5.
The ſatire is a dramatick poem; the ſtile is partly ſerious, and partly *jocular.* *Dryden.*

JO'CULARITY. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.
The wits of thoſe ages were ſhort of theſe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii.

JOCU'ND. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund.* *Shakeſpeare.*
No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell. *Shakeſpeare.*
They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* muſick charm his ear;
At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds. *Milton.*
Alexis ſhun'd his fellow ſwains
Their rural ſports, and *jocund* ſtrains. *Prior.*

JOCU'NDLY. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily.
He has no power of himſelf to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleaſantly, and damned according to his heart's deſire. *South's Sermons.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe; to give notice by a ſudden puſh.
Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do you ſee
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*
This ſaid, he *jogg'd* his good ſteed nigher,
And ſteer'd him gently toward the ſquire. *Hudibras, p.* i.
I was pretty well pleaſed while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleaſing ſlumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris's Miſcel.*
Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulyſſes, who was laid
Faſt by my ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To JOG. *v. n.* To move by ſuccuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot.
The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakeſp.*
Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily heat the ſtile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your ſad tires in a mile-a. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Here lieth one, who did moſt truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milton.*
Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf ſpy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus they *jog* on, ſtill tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they miſcal reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.
As a leopard was valuing himſelf upon his party-coloured ſkin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whiſpered him, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outſide. *L'Eſtrange.*
Nick found the means to ſlip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as ſilly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*
A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid, and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but ſweet Molly Mogg. *Swift's Miſcel.*
2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop; an irregularity of motion.
How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaſt *jog* or obſtruction, ſhould impreſs a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville's Sceps.*

JO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully.
They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. n.* To ſhake.
In the head of man, the baſe of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is leſs danger of the two brains *joggling*, or ſlipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *n. ſ.*
A *johnapple* is a good reliſhed ſharp apple the Spring following, when moſt other fruit is ſpent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]
1. To add one to another in continuity.
Wo unto them that *join* houſe to houſe, that lay field to field. *Iſa.* lviii.
Join them one to another into one ſtick. *Ezek.* xxxvii. 17.
The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 6.
2. To couple; to combine.
In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage.
One only daughter heirs my crown and ſtate,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Auſonian line. *Dryden's Æn.*
4. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter.
When they *joined* battle, Iſrael was ſmitten. 1 *Sam.* iv. 2.
They ſhould with reſolute minds ſet down themſelves to endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
5. To aſſociate.
Go near, and *join* thyſelf to this chariot. *Acts* vii. 29.
Thou ſhalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Iſa.* xiv. 20.
6. To unite in one act.
Our beſt notes are treaſon to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applauſe of publick voice. *Dryden.*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord.
Be perfectly *joined* together in the ſame mind. 1 *Cor.* i. 10.
8. To act in concert with.
Know your own int'reſt, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*

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